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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 54 (b)
Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[2] and recalling its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 on the Global Conference,

Reaffirming also the Mauritius Declaration[3] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ("Mauritius Strategy for Implementation"),[4] adopted by the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States on 14 January 2005,

Recalling its resolutions 59/311 of 14 July 2005, 60/194 of 22 December 2005 and 61/196 of 20 December 2006,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

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Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[5]

Welcoming the decision taken by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its thirteenth session[6] to devote one day of its review sessions to the review of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, focusing on that year's thematic cluster, as well as on any new developments in the sustainable development efforts of small island developing States using existing modalities, and to request the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Commission at its review session on progress in and obstacles to sustainable development in small island developing States, including recommendations to enhance the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

Welcoming also the convening of a one half-day session of the intergovernmental preparatory meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its fifteenth session, as called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/196, to discuss policy options for addressing the barriers and constraints facing small island developing States in the four thematic areas of the session, taking into account the review of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation conducted during the fourteenth session of the Commission,

Reaffirming that the adverse effects of climate change and sea-level rise present significant risks to the sustainable development of small island developing States, that the effects of climate change threaten the very existence of some small island developing States and therefore that adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change and sea-level rise is a major priority for small island developing States,

Recognizing the urgent need to significantly increase the level of financial and technical resources provided to small island developing States for the effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[7]

2. *Welcomes* the renewed commitment of the international community to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;[2]

3. *Urges* Governments and all relevant international and regional organizations, United Nations funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, international financial institutions and the Global Environment Facility, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and major groups, to take timely action for the effective implementation of and follow-up to the Mauritius Declaration[3] and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,[4] including the further development and operationalization of concrete projects and programmes;

4. *Calls for* the full and effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and targets adopted at the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and, to this end, for the fulfilment of the provisions

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[5] See resolution 60/1.

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 9* (E/2005/29), resolution 13/1.

[7] A/62/279.

for the means of implementation, as contained in the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, and encourages small island developing States and their development partners to continue to consult widely in order to develop further concrete projects and programmes for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to fully support the efforts of small island developing States to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, including through the provision of new and predictable sources of financing, capacity-building and the transfer of appropriate technologies to address climate change;

6. *Encourages* the implementation of partnership initiatives, within the framework of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, in support of the sustainable development of small island developing States;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to strengthen the Small Island Developing States Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, as called for in its resolutions 57/262 of 20 December 2002, 58/213 A of 23 December 2003, 59/229 of 22 December 2004, 59/311, 60/194 and 61/196, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that the Unit is sufficiently and sustainably staffed without delay to undertake its broad range of mandated functions with a view to facilitating the full and effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

8. *Calls for* the provision of new and additional voluntary resources for the revitalization of the Small Island Developing States Information Network;

9. *Requests* the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to intensify efforts aimed at mainstreaming the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation in their work programmes and to establish a focal point for matters related to small island developing States within their respective secretariats to support coordinated implementation of the programme of action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

10. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its eighth meeting held in Curitiba, Brazil, from 20 to 31 March 2006 of the programme of work on island biodiversity[8] as a set of actions to address characteristics and problems that are specific to islands, and calls upon the international community to support its implementation;

11. *Decides* to review progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation at the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly in 2010;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States".

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[8] UNEP/CBD/COP/8/31, annex I, decision VIII/I.

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 54 (e)
Sustainable development: implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/211 of 23 December 2003, 61/202 of 20 December 2006 and other resolutions relating to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[1]

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Reasserting its commitment to promoting desertification control, eradicating extreme poverty, promoting sustainable development in arid areas and improving the lives of affected populations,

Determined to maintain and to boost the spirit of international solidarity generated by the designation of the year 2006 as the International Year of Deserts and Desertification,

Reaffirming that desertification and drought are problems of a global dimension in that they affect all regions in the world,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

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Emphasizing that desertification seriously threatens the ability of developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed developing goals and the Millennium Development Goals,

Concerned about the negative impacts of desertification, land degradation and climate change on each other,

Reaffirming the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3] which recognizes the Convention as one of the tools for poverty eradication,

Recognizing that timely and effective implementation of the Convention would help to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing also the need to provide stable, adequate and predictable financial resources and technical support in order to ensure the full implementation of the Convention in an efficient and timely manner,

Welcoming the decision of the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development to consider, among others, the issue of desertification during its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions,[4]

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Spain for hosting the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in Madrid from 3 to 14 September 2007,

Expressing also its deep appreciation to the Government of Argentina for hosting the fifth session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention in Buenos Aires from 12 to 21 March 2007,

Welcoming the offer made by the Government of Turkey to host the seventh session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention in Istanbul from 20 to 29 October 2008,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Reiterates its resolve* to support and strengthen the implementation of the Convention with a view to addressing causes of desertification and land degradation, as well as poverty resulting from land degradation, through, inter alia, the mobilization of adequate and predictable financial resources, technical assistance, the transfer of technology and the enhancement of capacity-building in developing countries;

3. *Welcomes* the decision of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme, taken at its

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[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9* (E/2003/29), chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution 1.

[5] A/62/276, annex II.

twenty-fourth session, to declare the decade 2010-2020 as the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification;[6]

4. *Also welcomes* the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its eighth session, in its decision 3/COP.8, of the ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008-2018)[7] and invites all parties, the secretariat of the Convention and other institutions and supporting bodies to cooperate and coordinate their activities for a successful implementation of the strategy;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* for the financial contributions made by countries and other relevant stakeholders in support of the activities of the Intersessional Intergovernmental Working Group on the ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention;

6. *Takes note* of the request made for an assessment of the Global Mechanism by the Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations and looks forward to its findings;[8]

7. *Expresses its concern* that the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties did not agree on the budget for the biennial 2008-2009 and invites the Conference of the Parties at its first extraordinary session to be convened in New York on 26 November 2007 to adopt the proposed budget;

8. *Urges* the international community, in particular developed countries, to provide financial and technical support to the secretariat and affected countries parties to strengthen national, regional and international efforts to fully implement the convention, in accordance with decision 3/COP.8, containing the ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention;

9. *Takes note* of the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[9] the Convention on Biological Diversity[10] and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[1] and further encourages continuing cooperation in order to promote complementarities among the secretariats, while respecting their independent legal status;

10. *Also takes note* of the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its eighth session to renew the mandate of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention as a subsidiary body of the Conference of the Parties;[11]

11. *Further takes note* of the December 2006 decision of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to invite the fourth Assembly of the Global Environment Facility to amend the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility so as to list the United Nations

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[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/62/25), annex I, decision 24/14.

[7] A/C.2/62/7, annex, appendix.

[8] Ibid., sect. F, para. 27.

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[10] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[11] ICCD/COP(8)/16/Add.1, decision 10/COP.8.

Restructured Global Environment Facility so as to list the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification among the conventions for which the Facility plays the role of financial mechanism;[12]

12. *Urges* the Council of the Global Environment Facility to allocate adequate financial resources to the focal area on land degradation in the fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund;

13. *Welcomes* the ongoing process of addressing the issue of adopting the euro as the budgetary currency of the Convention and in this regard requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the institutional linkage and related administrative arrangements between the Convention secretariat and the United Nations Secretariat, to facilitate the implementation of decisions of the Conference of the Parties related to the protection of the Convention's budget against negative effects of currency fluctuations, including in the context of the implementation of paragraph 4 of part II of General Assembly resolution 60/283 of 7 July 2006 on the replacement of the Integrated Management Information System with a next-generation enterprise resource planning system or other comparable system;

14. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the Convention, in coordination with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, to actively prepare for and participate in the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development with a view to ensuring that the Convention core issues, particularly those relating to land degradation, drought and desertification, are duly considered in the context of sustainable development during the deliberations of the review session, with a view to ensuring a successful outcome from the entire cycle of the Commission;

15. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provision for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa";

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[12] See document GEF/C.30/7 of 3 November 2006.

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Agenda item 54 (h)
Sustainable development: sustainable mountain development

Afghanistan, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Cameroon, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Montenegro, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

Sustainable mountain development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/24 of 10 November 1998, by which it proclaimed 2002 the International Year of Mountains,

Recalling also its resolutions 55/189 of 20 December 2000, 57/245 of 20 December 2002, 58/216 of 23 December 2003 and 60/198 of 22 December 2005,

Reaffirming chapter 13 of Agenda 21[1] and all relevant paragraphs of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[2] in particular paragraph 42 thereof, as the overall policy frameworks for sustainable development in mountain regions,

Noting the Bishkek Mountain Platform,[3] the outcome document of the Bishkek Global Mountain Summit, held at Bishkek from 28 October to 1 November 2002, which was the concluding event of the International Year of Mountains,

Noting also the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions ("Mountain Partnership"), launched during the World Summit on

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[3] A/C.2/57/7, annex.

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Sustainable Development, with benefits from the committed support of forty-eight countries, fifteen intergovernmental organizations and eighty-three organizations from major groups, as an important approach to addressing the various interrelated dimensions of sustainable development in mountain regions,

Recalling the conclusions of the global meetings of the members of the Mountain Partnership, held respectively in Merano, Italy, on 5 and 6 October 2003, at the invitation of the Government of Italy, and in Cusco, Peru, on 28 and 29 October 2004, at the invitation of the Government of Peru,

Noting the statement of the members of the Adelboden Group on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in Mountain Regions (SARD-M), which met in Rome, from 1 to 3 October 2007,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Sustainable mountain development";[4]

2. *Notes with appreciation* that a growing network of Governments, organizations, major groups and individuals around the world recognize the importance of the sustainable development of mountain regions for poverty eradication;

3. *Recognizes* the global importance of mountains as the source of most of the Earth's fresh water, as repositories of rich biological diversity and other natural resources, including timber and minerals, as popular destinations for recreation and tourism and as areas of important cultural diversity, knowledge and heritage, all of which generate substantial positive economic externalities;

4. *Underlines* that mountain regions offer a wealth of vital resources like water, timber, minerals and energy resources, particularly renewable energy resources, such as hydropower, wind and geothermal power;

5. *Recognizes* that mountains provide early indications of global climate change through phenomena such as the retreat of glaciers and modifications of biological diversity;

6. *Notes with concern* that populations in mountain regions are frequently among the poorest of a given country and that there remain key challenges to achieving sustainable mountain development, eradicating poverty in mountain regions and protecting mountain ecosystems;

7. *Recognizes* the crucial role of sustainable mountain development in achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

8. *Encourages* Governments to adopt a long-term vision and holistic approaches in strategies, and promote integrated approaches to policies for sustainable development in mountain regions;

9. *Also encourages* Governments to give higher priority to mountain issues in national, regional and global policymaking, either through incorporating mountain-specific requirements in general sustainable development policies or through specific mountain policies;

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[4] A/62/292.

10. *Notes* that the growing demand for natural resources, including water, the consequences of erosion, deforestation and other forms of watershed degradation, and the occurrence of natural disasters, as well as increasing out-migration, the pressures of industry, transport, tourism, mining and agriculture and the consequences of global climate change are some of the key challenges in fragile mountain ecosystems to implementing sustainable development and eradicating poverty in mountains, consistent with the Millennium Development Goals;

11. *Notes with concern* the accelerating melting of mountain glaciers, and stresses the need to undertake immediate actions to preserve the glaciers as major reservoirs of water in the world;

12. *Underlines* the importance of enhancing the capacity of mountains to serve as natural carbon sinks through effective and sustainable forest management and the avoidance of deforestation, as well as the restoration of lost and degraded forest ecosystems of mountains;

13. *Notes* that sustainable agriculture in mountain regions is important for the protection of the mountain environment and the promotion of the rural economy;

14. *Expresses its deep concern* at the number and scale of disasters and their increasing impact in recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world, in particular in mountain regions, especially those in developing countries;

15. *Encourages* Governments and other relevant stakeholders to improve awareness, preparedness and infrastructure to cope with regularly occurring disasters in mountain regions, such as flash floods, including glacial lake outburst floods, as well as land slides, debris flow and earthquakes;

16. *Encourages* the scientific community, national Governments and intergovernmental organizations to collaborate with mountain communities to jointly study and address the negative effects of global climate change on mountain environments and biological diversity, as well as the specific concerns of mountain communities, with a view to elaborating sustainable adaptation strategies to cope with the negative impacts of climate change;

17. *Underlines* that action at the national level is a key factor in achieving progress in sustainable mountain development, welcomes its steady increase in recent years with a multitude of events, activities and initiatives, and invites the international community to support the efforts of developing countries to develop and implement strategies and programmes, including, where required, enabling policies and laws, for the sustainable development of mountains, within the framework of national development plans;

18. *Encourages* the further establishment of committees or similar multi-stakeholder institutional arrangements and mechanisms at the national and regional levels to enhance intersectoral coordination and collaboration for sustainable development in mountain regions;

19. *Also encourages* the increased involvement of local authorities, as well as relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, in the development and implementation of programmes, including the promotion of land tenure, and activities related to sustainable development in mountains;

20. *Underlines* the need for improved access to resources for women in mountain regions as well as the need to strengthen the role of women in mountain regions in decision-making processes that affect their communities, cultures and environments;

21. *Encourages*, in this regard, Governments and intergovernmental organizations to integrate gender dimensions, inter alia gender disaggregated indicators, in their mountain development activities, programmes and projects;

22. *Stresses* that indigenous cultures, traditions and knowledge, including in the field of medicine, are to be fully considered, respected and promoted in development policy and planning in mountain regions, and underlines the importance of promoting the full participation and involvement of mountain communities in decisions that affect them and of integrating indigenous knowledge, heritage and values in all development initiatives;

23. *Recognizes* that many developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition need to be assisted in the formulation and implementation of national strategies and programmes for sustainable mountain development, through bilateral, multilateral and South-South cooperation, as well as through other forms of collaborative approach;

24. *Notes* that funding for sustainable mountain development has become increasingly important, especially in view of the greater recognition of the global importance of mountains and the high level of extreme poverty, food insecurity and hardship facing mountain communities;

25. *Invites* Governments, the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility, all relevant United Nations conventions and their funding mechanisms, within their respective mandates, and all relevant stakeholders from civil society and the private sector to consider providing support, including through voluntary financial contributions, to local, national and international programmes and projects for sustainable development in mountain regions;

26. *Underlines* the importance for sustainable development in mountains of exploring a wide range of funding sources, such as public-private partnerships, increased opportunities for microfinance, including microcredit and microinsurance, small housing loans, savings, education and health accounts, support for entrepreneurs seeking to develop small and medium-sized businesses and, where appropriate, on a case-by-case basis, debt for sustainable development swaps;

27. *Notes* that the awareness of the society as a whole needs to be raised in respect of the role of mountains as an important source of positive externalities[5] like biodiversity, flood and soil protection, water supply and quality, carbon sequestration, avalanche protection, fire protection, cultural landscapes, outdoor recreation as well as cultural heritage;

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[5] Externalities are defined as unaccounted side effects of an economic activity. They may be positive (e.g. preventing floods) or negative (e.g. causing floods). In mountain areas, the beneficiaries of such externalities are downstream water users, food consumers and tourists, while its providers are farmers and other mountain dwellers. In the first place, there is no market for externalities, so they cannot be bought or sold. However, a market can be created in which externalities are valorized.

28. *Underlines* the importance of considering pro-poor national and international policies and national financing instruments, where appropriate, to compensate mountain populations and communities for the provision of such positive externalities;

29. *Notes with satisfaction* the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity[6] of a programme of work on mountain biological diversity, the overall purpose of which is the significant reduction of the loss of mountain biological diversity by 2010 at the global, regional and national levels, and its implementation, which aims at making a significant contribution to poverty eradication in mountain regions;

30. *Recognizes* that mountain ranges are usually shared among several countries, and in this context encourages transboundary cooperation approaches, where the States concerned agree, to the sustainable development of mountain ranges and information-sharing in this regard;

31. *Notes with appreciation*, in this context, the Convention on the Protection of the Alps,[7] which promotes constructive new approaches to integrated, sustainable development of the Alps, including through its thematic protocols on spatial planning, mountain farming, conservation of nature and landscape, mountain forests, population and culture, tourism, soil protection, energy and transport, and welcomes the recent membership of the Convention in the "Mountain Partnership";

32. *Also notes with appreciation* the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians,[8] adopted and signed by the seven countries of the region to provide a framework for cooperation and multisectoral policy coordination, a platform for joint strategies for sustainable development and a forum for dialogue between all involved stakeholders;

33. *Further notes with appreciation* the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, which promotes transboundary cooperation among eight regional member countries of the Himalaya Hindu Kush region to foster action and change for overcoming mountain peoples' economic, social and physical vulnerability;

34. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in Mountain Regions (SARD-M) project and the Adelboden Group in promoting specific policies and appropriate institutions and processes for mountain regions, and the positive externalities they provide;

35. *Stresses* the importance of capacity-building, institutional strengthening and educational programmes in order to foster sustainable mountain development at all levels and to enhance awareness of challenges to and best practices in sustainable development in mountain regions and the nature of relationships between highland and lowland areas;

36. *Encourages* the development and implementation of global, regional and national communication programmes to build on the awareness and momentum for

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[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[7] Ibid., vol. 1917, No. 32724.

[8] Available from www.carpathianconvention.org/text.htm.

change created by the International Year of Mountains and the opportunity provided annually by International Mountain Day on 11 December;

37. *Also encourages* Member States to collect and produce information and to establish databases devoted to mountains so as to capitalize on knowledge to support interdisciplinary research, programmes and projects and to improve decision-making and planning;

38. *Further encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to further enhance their constructive efforts to strengthen inter-agency collaboration to achieve more effective implementation of relevant chapters of Agenda 21,[1] including chapter 13, and paragraph 42 and other relevant paragraphs of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,[2] taking into account the inter-agency group on mountains and the need for the further involvement of the United Nations system, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations University, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as international financial institutions and other relevant international organizations;

39. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Mountain Partnership implemented in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/61 of 25 July 2003, invites the international community and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to consider participating actively in the Mountain Partnership to increase its value added, and invites the Partnership secretariat to report on its activities and achievements to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its sixteenth session, in 2008, including in regard to the thematic issues of agriculture, rural development, land, drought and desertification;

40. *Notes with appreciation* in this context the efforts of the Mountain Partnership to cooperate with existing multilateral instruments relevant to mountains, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity,[6] the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[9] the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[10] the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and mountain-related regional instruments such as the Convention on the Protection of the Alps and the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians;

41. *Takes note with appreciation* of the offer of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to host a second Bishkek Global Mountain Summit in October 2009, and of the invitation to Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders to take part in such a summit;

42. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution, under a sub-item entitled "Sustainable mountain development" of the item entitled "Sustainable development".

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[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[10] Ibid., vol. 1771, No. 30822.

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Agenda item 54 (i)
Sustainable development: promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999, 55/205 of 20 December 2000, 56/200 of 21 December 2001, 58/210 of 23 December 2003 and 60/199 of 22 December 2005 on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Noting that the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 made a contribution to raising awareness of the increased role that new and renewable sources of energy can play in the global energy supply,

Reiterating the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[2] and of Agenda 21,[3] and recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[4] concerning energy for sustainable development,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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Welcoming initiatives that aim to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services for sustainable development in order to contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing that the increased use and promotion of all forms of new and renewable energy for sustainable development, including solar-thermal, photovoltaic, biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, ocean and geothermal forms, could make a significant contribution towards the achievement of sustainable development and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Acknowledging that increased use of new and renewable sources of energy could offer important options for the provision of both energy for sustainable development and increased access to modern energy services,

Noting that, in addition to increasing the efficiency of energy production and use, expanding the use of new and renewable sources of energy and advanced clean technology offers options that could improve global environmental conditions,

Noting also that the global demand for energy continues to rise, while recognizing that the share of energy derived from new and renewable resources remains considerably below its significant potential, and underscoring in this regard the need to tap all new and renewable sources of energy,

Emphasizing the need for the provision of adequate, stable and predictable financial resources and transfer of advanced technology to developing countries for providing efficient and wider use of energy sources, in particular new and renewable sources of energy,

Acknowledging that the Commission on Sustainable Development continues to play a pivotal role as a forum for discussion, review and proposing policy options and possible actions on the issue of energy for sustainable development,

Noting the contribution that the regional economic commissions can make in promoting new and renewable sources of energy,

Welcoming efforts by Governments and institutions that have embarked on policies and programmes that seek to expand the use of new and renewable energy for sustainable development, and recognizing the contributions of regional initiatives as well as of institutions in supporting the efforts of countries, in particular developing countries, in this respect,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Reaffirms* the need for the full implementation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[4] as the intergovernmental framework for energy for sustainable development;

3. *Emphasizes* the need to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy for sustainable development, and takes into consideration the diversity of situations, national policies and specific needs of developing countries;

[5] A/62/208.

4. *Also emphasizes* the need to intensify research and development in support of energy for sustainable development, which will require increased commitment on the part of all stakeholders, including Governments and the private sector, to deploy financial and human resources for accelerating research efforts;

5. *Calls upon* Governments, as well as relevant regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, which could meet the growing need for energy services in the longer term to achieve sustainable development;

6. *Encourages* national and regional initiatives on new and renewable energies to promote access to energy, including new and renewable sources of energy, for the poorest and to improve energy efficiency and conservation by resorting to a mix of available technologies, taking into full account the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation concerning energy for sustainable development;

7. *Calls upon* Governments to take further action to mobilize the provision of financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and the diffusion of environmentally sound technologies, as set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

8. *Reiterates its call* for all relevant funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as regional funding institutions and non-governmental organizations, to support, as appropriate, efforts aimed at the development of the energy sector in developing countries on the basis of environment-friendly new and renewable sources of energy of demonstrated viability, while taking fully into account the development structure of energy-based economies of developing countries, and to assist in the attainment of the levels of investment necessary to expand energy supplies beyond urban areas;

9. *Recognizes* the needs of Africa in the area of new and renewable energy, and calls upon the international community to support the efforts of the African countries in promoting the production and use of new and renewable sources of energy;

10. *Calls upon* the international community to support the least developed countries, the landlocked developing countries and the small island developing States in their development of energy resources, including new and renewable energy, inter alia, through financial and technical assistance;

11. *Takes note of and encourages* ongoing activities related to the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy within the United Nations system;

12. *Encourages* the United Nations system to continue to raise awareness of the importance of energy for sustainable development, including the need for the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy and of the increased role they can play in the global energy supply, particularly in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;

13. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote the mobilization of stable and predictable financial and technical assistance and funding

and to enhance the effectiveness and the full utilization of existing international funds for the effective implementation of national and regional high-priority projects in the area of renewable sources of energy;

14. *Stresses* that the wider use and exploration of available and additional renewable sources of energy require technology transfer and diffusion on a global scale, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy".

United Nations A/C.2/62/L.20

General Assembly

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1 November 2007

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 54 (c)
Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Pakistan:* draft resolution

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 56/195 of 21 December 2001, 57/256 of 20 December 2002, 58/214 of 23 December 2003, 59/231 of 22 December 2004, 60/195 of 22 December 2005 and 61/198 of 20 December 2006 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2001/35 of 26 July 2001, and taking into due consideration its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Reaffirming the Hyogo Declaration,[2] the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters[3] and the common statement of the special session on the Indian Ocean disaster: risk reduction for a safer future,[4] as adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction,

Expressing its deep concern at the number and scale of natural disasters and their increasing impact within recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 60/1.

[2] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[3] Ibid., resolution 2.

[4] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, annex II.

07-57694 (E) 021107

vulnerable societies throughout the world and hamper the achievement of their sustainable development, in particular in developing countries,

Recognizing that disaster risk reduction is a cross-cutting issue in the context of sustainable development,

Emphasizing that disaster risk reduction, including reducing vulnerability to natural disasters, is an important element that contributes to the achievement of sustainable development,

Recognizing the clear relationship between development, disaster risk reduction, disaster response and disaster recovery and the need to continue to deploy efforts in all these areas,

Recognizing also the urgent need to further develop and make use of the existing scientific and technical knowledge to build resilience to natural disasters, and emphasizing the need for developing countries to have access to appropriate, advanced, environmentally sound, cost-effective and easy-to-use technologies so as to seek more comprehensive solutions to disaster risk reduction and to effectively and efficiently strengthen their capabilities to cope with disaster risks,

Recognizing further that measures to adapt to climate change can contribute to disaster risk reduction, and emphasizing the importance of strengthening the resilience of communities against natural disasters through disaster risk reduction programmes,

Stressing the importance of advancing the implementation of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development[5] and its relevant provisions on vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management,

Recognizing the need to continue to develop an understanding of, and to address, socio-economic activities that exacerbate the vulnerability of societies to natural disasters and to build and further strengthen community capability to cope with disaster risks,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;[6]

2. *Recalls* that the commitments of the Hyogo Declaration[2] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters[3] include the provision of assistance for developing countries that are prone to natural disasters and disaster-stricken States in the transition phase towards sustainable physical, social and economic recovery, for risk-reduction activities in post-disaster recovery and for rehabilitation processes;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, and stresses the need for a more effective integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies, planning and programming; for the development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards; and for a systematic incorporation of

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[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[6] A/62/320.

risk-reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to fully implement the commitments of the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action;

5. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations system, international financial institutions, regional bodies and other international organizations, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as well as relevant civil society organizations, to support, implement and follow up the Hyogo Framework for Action;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, international financial institutions and international organizations to integrate the goals of and take into full account the Hyogo Framework for Action in their strategies and programmes, making use of existing coordination mechanisms, and to assist developing countries with those mechanisms to design and implement, as appropriate, disaster risk-reduction measures with a sense of urgency;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of integrating measures to adapt to climate change into actions to reduce the risks from natural disaster, and calls upon the international community to support the efforts of developing countries in this regard;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, the international financial institutions and regional banks and other regional and international organizations to support, in a timely and sustained manner, the efforts led by disaster-stricken countries for disaster risk reduction, in post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes;

9. *Recognizes* that each State has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and for taking effective measures to reduce disaster risk, including for the protection of people on its territory, infrastructure and other national assets from the impact of disasters, including the implementation of and follow-up to the Hyogo Framework for Action, and stresses the importance of international cooperation and partnerships to support those national efforts;

10. *Also recognizes* the efforts made by Member States to develop national and local capacities to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action, including through the establishment of national platforms for disaster reduction, and encourages Member States that have not done so to develop such capacities;

11. *Stresses* that continued cooperation and coordination among Governments, the United Nations system, other organizations, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other partners, as appropriate, are considered essential to address effectively the impact of natural disasters;

12. *Welcomes* the regional and subregional initiatives developed in order to achieve disaster risk reduction, and reiterates the need to further develop regional initiatives and risk-reduction capacities of regional mechanisms where they exist and to strengthen them and encourage the use and sharing of all existing tools;

13. *Also welcomes* the launch of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery in September 2006, through the collaboration between the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the World Bank;

14. *Calls upon* the international community to support the development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards;

15. *Takes note with interest* of the launch of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, held at Geneva from 5 to 7 June 2007, which proved to be a useful forum to enhance awareness of disaster risk reduction, share experiences and learn from good practice, assess progress made in implementing the Hyogo Framework, identify remaining gaps and identify actions to accelerate national and local implementation;

16. *Encourages* Member States to increase their commitment to the effective implementation of the Hyogo Framework, making full use of the Strategy system's mechanisms, such as the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction;

17. *Recognizes* the importance of integrating a gender perspective and engaging women in the design and implementation of all phases of disaster management, particularly at the disaster risk-reduction stage;

18. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries that have provided financial support for the activities of the Strategy by making voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction;

19. *Encourages* the international community to provide adequate voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, in the effort to ensure adequate support for the follow-up activities to the Hyogo Framework for Action, and to review the current usage and feasibility for the expansion of the Fund, inter alia, to assist disaster-prone developing countries to set up national strategies for disaster risk reduction;

20. *Encourages* Governments, multilateral organizations, international and regional organizations, international and regional financial institutions, the private sector and civil society to systematically invest in disaster risk reduction with a view to implementing the objectives of the Strategy;

21. *Stresses* the importance of disaster risk reduction and subsequent growing demands on the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, with a view to taking steps towards creating a stable financial base, recognizes the importance of considering alternative methods of financing the secretariat, such as assessed contributions, in particular to cover some of its core functions, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a proposal for that purpose in his next report on this subject;

22. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the result of the Global Survey of Early Warning Systems;[7]

23. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that early warning systems are integrated in their national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, and calls upon the developed countries to strengthen the capacity of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

[7] A/62/340.

24. *Stresses* the need to foster better understanding and knowledge of the causes of disasters, as well as to build and strengthen coping capacities through, inter alia, the transfer and exchange of experiences and technical knowledge, educational and training programmes for natural disaster risk reduction, access to relevant data and information and the strengthening of institutional arrangements, including community-based organizations;

25. *Emphasizes* the need for the international community to maintain its focus beyond emergency relief and to support medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction, and stresses the importance of implementing programmes related to the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and disaster risk-reduction management in the most vulnerable regions, particularly in developing countries prone to natural disasters;

26. *Stresses* the need to address risk reduction of and vulnerabilities to all natural hazards, including geological and hydrometeorological hazards, in a comprehensive and balanced manner;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

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General Assembly

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1 November 2007

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 54
Sustainable development

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Oil slick on Lebanese shores

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 61/194 of 20 December 2006 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

Reaffirming the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference,[1] which requested States to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

Emphasizing the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

Taking into account the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[2] especially principle 16, which stipulates that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[3]

Noting again with great concern the environmental catastrophe caused by the premeditated destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of El Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline and extended to the Syrian coastline,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1), part one, chap. I.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

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Acknowledging the need for further elaboration by relevant United Nations bodies on the damage caused beyond Lebanese territorial waters,

Noting again with appreciation the assistance offered by donor countries and international organizations for the early recovery and reconstruction of Lebanon through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the Athens Coordination Meeting on the response to the marine pollution incident in the Eastern Mediterranean, held on 17 August 2006, as well as the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, held on 31 August 2006,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[4] on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/194 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores;

2. *Expresses once again its deep concern* over the adverse implications of the premeditated destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese El Jiyeh electric power plant for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon;

3. *Confirms* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had profound adverse effects on livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health, in the country;

4. *Requests* the Government of Israel to take all necessary actions towards assuming responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation and accountability to the Government of Lebanon and other affected countries for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of the Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores, and calls upon the Member States and above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin;

6. *Calls for* the mobilization of international technical and financial assistance through donor support for the creation of an eastern Mediterranean oil spill restoration fund to support the integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental catastrophe resulting from the Israeli Air Force attack on the oil storage tanks at El-Jiyeh electric power plant;

7. *Calls upon* the international community, the United Nations system and other international organizations to increase their financial and technical support for the strengthening of the disaster risk management and disaster preparedness capacity of Lebanon and other affected countries;

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[4] A/62/343.

8. *Recognizes* the multi-dimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requests the establishment of a United Nations task force combining all relevant organizations and entities of the United Nations system and affiliated bodies to supplement the efforts of the Secretary-General and assist him in submitting to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session an integrated report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

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General Assembly

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Second Committee
Agenda item 54
Sustainable development

Pakistan:* revised draft resolution

Oil slick on Lebanese shores

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 61/194 of 20 December 2006 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

Reaffirming the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference,[1] which requested States to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

Emphasizing the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

Taking into account the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[2] especially principle 16, which stipulates that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[3]

Noting again with great concern the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Jiyah electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline and extended to the Syrian coastline,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1), part one, chap. I.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

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Noting again with appreciation the assistance offered by donor countries and international organizations for the early recovery and reconstruction of Lebanon through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the Athens Coordination Meeting on the response to the marine pollution incident in the Eastern Mediterranean, held on 17 August 2006, as well as the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, held on 31 August 2006,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[4] on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/194 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores;

2. *Reiterates the expression of its deep concern* over the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese Jiyah electric power plant for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon;

3. *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health, in the country;

4. *Requests* the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of the Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores, and encourages the Member States and above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin;

6. *Calls for* the mobilization of international technical and financial assistance through donor support for the creation of an eastern Mediterranean oil spill restoration fund, based on voluntary contributions, to support the integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks at the Jiyah electric power plant;

7. *Recognizes* the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

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[4] A/62/343.

United Nations A/C.2/62/L.22

General Assembly

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 55
Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 34/115 of 14 December 1979, 56/205 and 56/206 of 21 December 2001, 57/275 of 20 December 2002, 58/226 and 58/227 of 23 December 2003, 59/239 of 22 December 2004, 60/203 of 22 December 2005 and 61/206 of 20 December 2006,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/38 of 26 July 2002 and 2003/62 of 25 July 2003 and Council decisions 2004/300 of 23 July 2004, 2005/298 of 26 July 2005, 2006/247 of 27 July 2006 and 2007/249 of 26 July 2007,

Recalling the goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020 and the goal contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[2] to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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Recalling also the Habitat Agenda,[3] the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,[4] the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[5]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[6] which calls for the urgently needed provision of increased resources for affordable housing and housing-related infrastructure, prioritizing slum prevention and slum upgrading and support for the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and its Slum Upgrading Facility,

Recognizing the significance of the urban dimension of poverty eradication and the need to integrate water and sanitation and other issues within a comprehensive framework for sustainable urbanization,

Recognizing also the importance of decentralization policies for achieving sustainable human settlements development in line with the Habitat Agenda and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Acknowledging with concern and a sense of urgency the seminal findings on the scale and pace of the urbanization of poverty and deprivation contained in the report entitled *State of the World's Cities 2006-2007: the Millennium Development Goals and Urban Sustainability*[7] and the *Global Report on Human Settlements 2007: Enhancing Urban Safety and Security*,

Recognizing the negative impact of environmental degradation, including climate change and desertification, on human settlements,

Conscious of the unique opportunity provided by the Cities Without Slums Initiative mentioned in the Millennium Declaration for realizing economies of scale and substantial multiplier effects in helping to attain the other internationally agreed development goals,

Welcoming the offer of the Government of China and the city of Nanjing to host the fourth session of the World Urban Forum from 13 to 17 October 2008,

Recognizing the continued need for increased and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to ensure timely, effective and concrete global implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Declaration and Plan of Implementation,

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[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[4] Resolution S-25/2, annex.

[5] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] See resolution 60/1.

[7] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.III.Q.3.

Noting the contribution of UN-Habitat to more sustainable post-disaster and post-conflict reconstruction and recovery through its participation in the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs,

Noting also the efforts by UN-Habitat in strengthening its collaboration with the World Bank, the regional development banks and domestic financial institutions, ensuring that its policy advisory and capacity-building activities leverage investment finance to improve water and sanitation as an entry point to the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda[8] and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);[9]

2. *Encourages* Governments to consider an enhanced approach to achieving the Cities Without Slums Initiative mentioned in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] by upgrading existing slums and creating policies and programmes, according to national circumstances, to forestall the growth of future slums, and in this regard invites the international donor community and multilateral and regional development banks to support the efforts of developing countries, inter alia, through increased voluntary financial assistance;

3. *Recognizes* that Governments have the primary responsibility for the sound and effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[3] the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium[4] and the Millennium Declaration, and stresses the need for the international community to implement fully its commitment to support Governments of developing countries in their efforts to develop inclusive urban development and urban poverty reduction strategies, through the provision of the requisite resources, capacity-building, the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms and the creation of an international enabling environment;

4. *Welcomes* the vision, sharpened thematic focus and emphasis on management excellence of the UN-Habitat Medium-term Strategic and Institutional Plan for the period 2008-2013;

5. *Also welcomes* the decision by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat to enable UN-Habitat to undertake a four-year phase of experimental reimbursable seeding operations and other innovative financing arrangements as a first step towards implementing the provisions of the special annex for the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation appended by the Secretary-General to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,[10] taking into consideration the relevant elements of the operational procedures and guidelines;

6. *Notes* the approval by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat of the guidelines on decentralization and strengthening of local authorities, and requests UN-Habitat to assist interested Governments in adapting the guidelines to their

[8] E/2007/58.
[9] A/62/219.
[10] ST/SGB/2006/8.

national contexts, where appropriate, and in further developing tools and indicators as part of its support for the application of the guidelines, bearing in mind that the guidelines do not constitute a uniform or rigid blueprint to be applicable to all States Members of the United Nations;

7. *Encourages* relevant United Nations bodies and other international and regional organizations to mainstream the guiding principles on access to basic services for all in their development policies and programmes, and requests UN-Habitat to assist interested Governments in adapting the guiding principles and any guidelines adopted by the Governing Council to their national contexts, where appropriate;

8. *Encourages* Governments to promote the principles and practice of sustainable urbanization as a major contribution to mitigating the causes of climate change, adapting to the effects of climate change and reducing risks and vulnerabilities in a rapidly urbanizing world, and invites the international donor community to support the efforts of developing countries and countries with human settlements in fragile ecosystems in this regard;

9. *Calls for* continued financial support to UN-Habitat through increased voluntary contributions, and invites Governments in a position to do so to provide predictable multi-year funding and increased non-earmarked contributions to support programme implementation;

10. *Invites* the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund, the Slum Upgrading Facility, the technical cooperation trust funds and the experimental reimbursable seeding operations trust fund of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to enable UN-Habitat to assist developing countries in mobilizing public investment and packaging public investment and private capital for their slum upgrading, shelter, pro-poor housing and basic services;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat under review so as to enhance its effectiveness in supporting national policies, strategies and plans in attaining the poverty eradication, gender equality, water and sanitation and slum upgrading targets of the Millennium Declaration, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[2] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome;[6]

12. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Nairobi headquarters location of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to UN-Habitat and the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

13. *Acknowledges* contributions of the regional consultative initiatives, including conferences of ministers in the area of human settlements, for implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, and invites the international community to continue to support such efforts and the implementation of the outcomes of those initiatives;

14. *Calls upon* UN-Habitat to strengthen efforts to coordinate and implement its normative and operational activities through the enhanced normative and operational framework elaborated in the Medium-term Strategic and Institutional

Plan, and invites all countries in a position to do so to support the activities of UN-Habitat in this regard;

15. *Requests* UN-Habitat to promote, in consultation with national Governments, urban poverty reduction within the framework of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the common country assessment and to align its policy advisory and capacity-building activities with the World Bank, regional development banks, other financial institutions, regional organizations and other relevant partners to field-test innovative policies, practices and pilot projects in order to mobilize resources to increase the supply of affordable credit for slum upgrading and other pro-poor human settlements development in developing countries;

16. *Also requests* UN-Habitat to encourage collaboration among all the Habitat Agenda partners on analytical policy work, including the preparation of its flagship reports and monitoring activities, and to identify opportunities for strengthening joint programmes of work on capacity-building for the reduction of urban poverty, including on "localizing Millennium Development Goals";

17. *Invites* all Governments to participate actively in the fourth session of the World Urban Forum, and invites donor countries to support the participation of representatives from developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, including women and youth, in the Forum;

18. *Requests* UN-Habitat, through its involvement in the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs and through contacts with relevant United Nations agencies and partners in the field, to promote the early involvement of human settlements experts in the assessment and development of prevention, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes to support the efforts of developing countries affected by natural disasters and complex humanitarian emergencies;

19. *Also requests* UN-Habitat, within its mandate, to continue to work closely with other relevant agencies of the United Nations system, and strongly reiterates its invitation to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to include UN-Habitat in its membership, acknowledging the important role and contribution of UN-Habitat in supporting the efforts of countries affected by natural disasters and complex emergencies to develop prevention, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes for the transition from relief to development;

20. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen or establish, as appropriate, broad-based national Habitat committees with a view to mainstreaming sustainable urbanization and urban poverty reduction in their respective national development strategies;

21. *Encourages* the Economic and Social Council to include in its high-level discussions the issues of sustainable urbanization and urban poverty reduction, including access to basic services and affordable housing as a key contribution to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)".

United Nations A/C.2/62/L.23

General Assembly

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 54 (a)
Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Brazil, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Honduras, Israel, Kenya, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Nepal, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda and United States of America: draft resolution

Agricultural technology for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/218 of 23 December 2003, 59/227 of 22 December 2004, 60/193 of 22 December 2005 and 61/195 of 20 December 2006,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[6]

Reaffirming the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

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including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[7]

Reaffirming the goals set in paragraph 19 of the Millennium Declaration,[8] to halve poverty and hunger by 2015, and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all",[9] especially paragraph 27 of the report,

Noting the preparatory work being carried out by the Commission on Sustainable Development for its next two-year cycle, with the thematic focus on agriculture, rural development, land, drought, desertification and Africa,

Concerned by the relatively slow progress so far in achieving the above-mentioned goals, especially the hunger target, and recognizing the need to redouble the efforts of the international community in its attempt to reach those goals,

Considering the increasing need to innovate in agriculture and food production to adapt, inter alia, to climate change, urbanization and globalization,

Cognizant of the fact that technological methods to advance these goals could be sustainable, accessible and of benefit to poor people,

Recognizing that appropriate, affordable and sustainable agricultural technologies can play an important role in helping Member States alleviate poverty and eradicate hunger,

1. *Encourages* Member States and United Nations organizations to make greater efforts to develop and transfer appropriate agricultural technologies, foster utilization of local know-how and technologies, promote agricultural research and technologies and enable poor rural men and women to increase agricultural productivity and enhance food security;

2. *Underlines* the need for Member States to make their knowledge and know-how in the field of agricultural technology more accessible, subject to appropriate arrangements;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the contribution made by the "Technology for Agriculture" initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and its contribution in supporting the transfer and use of appropriate technology aimed at the sustainable intensification of production systems;

4. *Urges* the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to include elements of agricultural technology, research and development in efforts to achieve relevant Millennium Development Goals, specifically alleviation of poverty and hunger;

5. *Calls on* public and private institutions to further develop improved varieties of crops that are appropriate for various regions, especially those worst affected by climate change, and also calls for further efforts by all the relevant stakeholders to ensure that improved crop varieties are distributed to smallholder farmers;

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[7] See resolution 60/1.

[8] See resolution 55/2.

[9] A/59/2005.

6. *Recognizes* the importance of institutions providing effective extension, financial and market services to farmers, in particular smallholder farmers, so that the benefits of new knowledge and improved technology may reach them and be used by them;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Plan of Implementation"),[5] as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[6]

Reaffirming the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming also the goals set in paragraph 19 of the Millennium Declaration,[7] to halve poverty and hunger by 2015,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[8]

Recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Noting the preparatory work being carried out by the Commission on Sustainable Development for its next two-year cycle, with the thematic focus on agriculture, rural development, land, drought, desertification and Africa,

Concerned by the relatively slow progress so far in achieving the above-mentioned goals, especially the hunger target and goals, and recognizing the need to redouble the efforts of the international community in its attempt to reach the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Considering the increasing need to innovate in agriculture and food production to adapt, inter alia, to climate change, urbanization and globalization,

Cognizant that technological methods to advance these goals should be sustainable, accessible and of benefit to poor people, taking into account relevant international instruments and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing that appropriate, affordable and sustainable agricultural technologies can play an important role in helping Member States alleviate poverty and eradicate hunger,

1. *Calls upon* Member States, especially those in a position to do so, and relevant United Nations organizations to make greater efforts to promote the development and transfer of appropriate technologies in and to developing countries under fair, transparent and mutually agreed terms, as well as to support national efforts to foster the effective utilization of local know-how and technology and promote agricultural research and technologies to enable poor rural men and women to increase agricultural productivity and enhanced food security;

2. *Underlines* the need for Member States to make their knowledge and know-how in the field of agricultural technology and agricultural innovation systems more accessible, in particular to poor people, subject to appropriate arrangements;

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[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] See resolution 55/2.

[8] See resolution 60/1.

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the contribution made by the "Technology for Agriculture" initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

4. *Urges* the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to support the efforts of Member States, in particular developing countries, to take full advantage of new knowledge in agricultural technology, agricultural innovation, research and development to achieve relevant Millennium Development Goals, specifically the eradication of poverty and hunger;

5. *Calls on* public and private institutions to further develop improved varieties of crops that are appropriate for various regions, especially those challenged by environmental factors, including climate change, and to develop and manage these crops in a sustainable manner, and calls also for further efforts by all stakeholders to ensure that improved crop varieties are made available and affordable to smallholder farmers in a manner consistent with national regulations and relevant international agreements;

6. *Underscores* the importance of support to agricultural research, and calls for the continued support for international agricultural research systems, including the International Agricultural Research Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, as well as other relevant international organizations;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of relevant institutions providing effective mechanisms for public-private agricultural advisory services, as well as extension, financial and market services to farmers, in particular smallholder farmers, so that the benefits of new knowledge, agricultural innovation systems and improved technology may reach them and be used by them;

8. *Invites* Member States, especially those in a position to do so, and relevant regional and international organizations to allocate financial and technical resources to support the development of efficient, productive and environmentally sound technologies for sustainable agriculture in developing countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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2 November 2007

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 57 (a)
Groups of countries in special situations: Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Brussels Declaration[1] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[2]

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] in particular paragraph 15 thereof, in which the Heads of State and Government undertook to address the special needs of the least developed countries,

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4]

Recalling its resolutions 61/211 of 20 December 2006 and 61/1 of 19 September 2006,

Reaffirming its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Taking note of the Ministerial Declaration of the high-level segment of the 2004 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council on the theme "Resources mobilization and enabling environment for poverty eradication in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010",[5]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.
[2] Ibid., chap. II.
[3] See resolution 55/2.
[4] See resolution 60/1.
[5] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/59/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 49.

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Taking note also of the Istanbul Declaration on the Least Developed Countries: Time for Action,[6] adopted at the Ministerial Conference of the least developed countries held in Turkey on 9 and 10 July 2007 on the theme "Making globalization work for the least developed countries",

Reaffirming that the Programme of Action constitutes a fundamental framework for a strong global partnership, whose goal is to accelerate sustained economic growth, sustainable development and poverty eradication in the least developed countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;[7]

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on his advocacy strategy on the effective and timely implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;[8]

3. *Recalls* the contributions made in the lead-up to the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[2] including the Cotonou Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010[9] as an initiative owned and led by the least developed countries;

4. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the Declaration[10] adopted by Heads of State and Government and heads of delegations participating in the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action, in which they recommitted themselves to addressing the special needs of the least developed countries by making progress towards the goals of poverty eradication, peace and development;

5. *Remains concerned* about the insufficient and uneven progress achieved so far in the implementation of the Programme of Action, and stresses the need to address areas of weakness in its implementation in a timely and efficient manner;

6. *Stresses* that the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, can be effectively achieved in the least developed countries through, in particular, the timely fulfilment of the seven commitments of the Programme of Action;

7. *Reaffirms* that progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action will require effective implementation of national policies and priorities for the sustained economic growth and sustainable development of the least developed countries, as well as strong and committed partnership between those countries and their development partners;

8. *Underscores* the fact that, for the further implementation of the Programme of Action, the least developed countries and their development partners

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[6] A/62/216, annex.
[7] A/62/79-E/2007/63.
[8] A/62/322.
[9] A/61/117, annex I.
[10] See resolution 61/1.

must be guided by an integrated approach, a broader genuine partnership, country ownership, market considerations and results-oriented actions;

9. *Urges* the least developed countries to strengthen the implementation of the Programme of Action through their respective national development framework, including, where they exist, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework;

10. *Urges* development partners to fully implement, in a timely manner, commitments in the Programme of Action and to make further efforts to increase their financial and technical support to the implementation of the Programme of Action;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations Resident Coordinator system, the Bretton Woods institutions, bilateral and multilateral donors and other development partners to assist the least developed countries in translating goals and targets of the Programme of Action into concrete actions in the light of their national development priorities;

12. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations that have not yet done so to mainstream the implementation of the Brussels Declaration[1] and the Programme of Action within their programmes of work as well as in their intergovernmental processes and to undertake within their respective mandates multi-year programming of actions in favour of the least developed countries;

13. *Stresses*, within the context of the annual global reviews, as envisaged in the Programme of Action, the need to assess the implementation of the Programme of Action sector by sector, and in this regard invites the United Nations system and all relevant international organizations, consistent with their respective mandates, to report on the progress made in its implementation using quantifiable criteria and indicators to be measured against the goals and targets of the Programme of Action and to participate fully in reviews of the Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

14. *Also stresses* the crucial importance of integrated and coordinated follow-up, monitoring and reporting for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

15. *Requests*, in this regard, the Secretary-General to ensure, at the Secretariat level, the full mobilization and coordination of all parts of the United Nations system to facilitate coordinated implementation as well as coherence in the follow-up to and monitoring and review of the Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, including through such coordination mechanisms as the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, the United Nations Development Group, the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs and the Inter-agency Expert Group on the Millennium Development Goals Indicators;

16. *Reiterates its invitation* to the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and other relevant multilateral organizations, to provide full support to and cooperate with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States;

17. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to include the least developed countries in all his reports in the economic, social and related fields to ensure the monitoring of their development in a broader context and prevent their further marginalization in the world economy;

18. *Expresses its concern* about the insufficiency of resources in the trust fund established for the participation of the least developed countries in the annual review of the implementation of the Programme of Action by the Economic and Social Council;

19. *Reiterates* the critical importance of the participation of Government representatives from the least developed countries in the annual review of the Programme of Action by the Economic and Social Council and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure, from the regular budget of the United Nations, the participation of two representatives from each least developed country in the annual review of the implementation of the Programme of Action;

20. *Decides* to hold a fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries towards the end of the current decade, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Programme of Action, to make a comprehensive appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action and to decide on subsequent actions, and, in this regard, invites Member States to consider hosting that conference;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures for the implementation of the advocacy strategy;[11]

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an annual analytical and results-oriented progress report on the further implementation of the Programme of Action, and *reiterates its request* that he make available adequate resources, within existing resources, for the preparation of such a report.

[11] See A/62/322.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 56 (a)
Globalization and interdependence

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999, 55/212 of 20 December 2000, 56/209 of 21 December 2001, 57/274 of 20 December 2002, 58/225 of 23 December 2003, 59/240 of 22 December 2004, 60/204 of 22 December 2005 and 61/207 of 20 December 2006 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome[1] and all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those that have built upon the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in the economic, social and related fields, including General Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Reaffirming the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[2] to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people,

Recognizing that globalization, driven largely by economic liberalization and technology, implies that the economic performance of a country is increasingly determined by factors outside its geographical borders and that the equitable sharing of the benefits of globalization requires managing the processes of globalization through a strengthened global partnership for development to achieve the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

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internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Reaffirming also the importance of migration as a phenomenon accompanying increased globalization, including its impact on economies, and underlines the need for greater coordination and cooperation among countries as well as relevant regional and international organizations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Recognizes* that while some countries have successfully adapted to the changes and benefited from globalization, many others, especially the least developed countries, have remained marginalized, and that benefits are very unevenly shared, while costs are unevenly distributed;

3. *Also recognizes* that economic liberalization has unleashed market forces that have a significant impact, in particular in developing countries, on the degree of flexibility countries have in shaping national policies, and that international commitments, policies and processes have a great impact on the scope and implementation of national development strategies;

4. *Underlines* that countries face many challenges as they endeavour to balance their international obligations with their national priorities, particularly in an environment where they are all intricately linked, and that developing countries, in particular countries with small and vulnerable economies, such as the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and African countries, are increasingly constrained, and their ability to have bold and goal-oriented national strategies is impeded by some of the demands of international obligations, processes and rules;

5. *Also underlines* the fact that the increasing interdependence of national economies in a globalizing world and the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations have meant that the space for national economic policy, that is, the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations, that it is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space, and that it is particularly important for developing countries that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments;

6. *Calls for* enhancing policy space for developing countries and ensuring flexibility in international regimes, especially in core areas of rules, through operational and meaningful special and differential treatment and the adoption of practical and concrete solutions to the outstanding implementation-related issues and concerns raised by developing countries;

[3] A/62/303.

7. *Emphasizes* the need to enhance the fiscal policy space of developing countries as an instrument for achieving sustained economic growth and poverty eradication;

8. *Urges* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue refining and operationalizing the concept of policy space as articulated, inter alia, in the São Paulo Consensus[4] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome;[1]

9. *Reaffirms* that each country has primary responsibility for its own development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development and that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty;

10. *Welcomes* the fact that developing countries have repeatedly stressed their commitments to their international duties and obligations, but emphasizes the need for a global consensus that international rules and disciplines should take into account lessons learned and emerging realities in implementation in this regard, and reiterates the need to avoid formulating and implementing rules and regimes that erode policy space;

11. *Recognizes* that developing countries need policy space and flexibility to pursue development strategies that are compatible with their specific development conditions;

12. *Stresses* that developing countries need to maintain their right to development by retaining policy space to pursue policies based on their unique social, political, economic and environmental conditions;

13. *Reaffirms* that good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development, that, in order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, it is important to promote global economic governance by addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries and that to this end the international community should take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing the market access of developing countries;

14. *Strongly stresses* that national planning capacity, in particular in developing countries, and the level of participation of developing countries in the international decision-making process need to be strengthened in order to enhance the ability of those countries to cope with external forces and the implementation of agreements and norms adopted at the international level while pursuing their development goals;

15. *Calls for* all relevant international trade and financial institutions, while formulating and implementing policies, rules and regulations, to take into account the special needs of developing countries in order to create an enabling international economic environment to sustain growth and broad-based development;

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[4] TD/412, part II.

16. *Reaffirms* the commitment to broaden and strengthen the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and stresses the need for continuing efforts to reform the international financial architecture, including expeditiously concluding, in a time-bound manner, the issue of enhanced voting power of developing countries in the Bretton Woods institutions;

17. *Also reaffirms* the importance of reform not only of individual intergovernmental institutions, but also of international structures and regimes that hamper rather than promote development;

18. *Further reaffirms* the need for the United Nations to play a fundamental role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and the coherence, coordination and implementation of development goals and actions agreed upon by the international community, and resolves to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system in close cooperation with all other multilateral financial, trade and development institutions in order to support sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development in developing countries;

19. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to support the efforts of developing countries to enhance their capacities regarding the impact of international agreements on national development strategies, including by sharing experiences so that countries can learn how national development strategies can be designed and implemented with flexibility to meet changing domestic and external circumstances, and to respond to such challenges;

20. *Also calls upon* the United Nations system to help strengthen developing countries' institutional capacity to effectively cope with the implications of external macroeconomic and trade policies for national development strategies;

21. *Takes note* of the initiatives of Member States to convene events in follow-up to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held in New York on 14 and 15 September 2006, including, inter alia, the State-led initiative, the Global Forum on Migration and Development, to be hosted by the Government of the Philippines in 2008;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the theme "Impact of globalization on the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals" under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence".

United Nations A/C.2/62/L.26

General Assembly

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 56 (b)
Globalization and interdependence: science and technology for development

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Science and technology for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/200 of 23 December 2003, 59/220 of 22 December 2004 and 60/205 of 22 December 2005,

Recognizing the vital role that science and technology can play in development and in facilitating efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve food security, fight diseases, improve education, protect the environment, accelerate the pace of economic diversification and transformation and improve productivity and competitiveness,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,[1]

Recognizing that international support can help developing countries to benefit from technological advances and can enhance their productive capacity,

Underscoring the role that traditional knowledge can play in technological development and in the sustainable management and use of natural resources,

Recognizing the catalysing role of information and communication technologies in promoting and facilitating the achievement of all development goals, and in this regard stressing the importance of the contribution of the World Summit on the Information Society process to the building of a people-centred, balanced and inclusive information society so as to enhance digital opportunities for all people in order to help bridge the digital divide,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See A/60/687 and A/C.2/59/3, chap. I.

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Recalling the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society[2] and the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action of the first phase of the Summit,[3]

Acknowledging with appreciation the role played by the International Telecommunication Union in the organization of the two phases of the World Summit,

Welcoming the adoption of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building of the United Nations Environment Programme,[4]

Acknowledging the urgent need to bridge the digital divide and to assist developing countries to benefit from the potential of information and communications technology,

Reaffirming the need to enhance the science and technology programmes of the relevant entities of the United Nations system,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in helping developing countries to carry out science, technology and innovation policy reviews and in establishing a network of centres of excellence in science and technology for developing countries,

Taking note with interest of the establishment of the inter-agency cooperation network on biotechnology, UN-Biotech, as described in the report of the Secretary-General,[5]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on science and technology for development,[5]

1. *Reaffirms its commitment* to:

(a) Strengthen and enhance existing mechanisms and to support initiatives for research and development, including through voluntary partnerships between the public and private sectors, to address the special needs of developing countries in the areas of health, agriculture, conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental management, energy, forestry and the impact of climate change;

(b) Promote and facilitate, as appropriate, access to, and development, transfer and diffusion of, technologies, including environmentally sound technologies and the corresponding know-how, to developing countries;

(c) Assist developing countries in their efforts to promote and develop national strategies for human resources and science and technology, which are primary drivers of national capacity-building for development;

(d) Promote and support greater efforts to develop renewable sources of energy, such as solar, wind and geothermal energy;

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[2] See A/60/687.

[3] See A/C.2/59/3, chap. I.

[4] UNEP/GC.23/6/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex.

[5] A/62/136.

(e) Implement policies at the national and international levels to attract both public and private investment, domestic and foreign, that enhances knowledge, transfers technology on mutually agreed terms and raises productivity;

(f) Support the efforts of developing countries, individually and collectively, to harness new agricultural technologies in order to increase agricultural productivity through environmentally sustainable means;

2. *Recognizes* that the gap in technology and scientific capabilities between developed and developing countries, especially the least developed countries, is a continuing concern, as it impedes the capacity of many developing countries to participate fully in the global economy;

3. *Recognizes also* that science and technology are vital for sustainable economic growth and poverty eradication, and stresses that the technology gap between developed and developing countries constitutes a major challenge for developing countries in their efforts to achieve development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Stresses* the need to promote and facilitate access to the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies for the developing countries through the articulation of policies and measures to foster an enabling environment to facilitate the acquisition and development of technology and to enhance innovation capacity, on the basis of the mandates contained in the Doha Ministerial Declaration;[*]

5. *Recognizes* that science and technology, including information and communications technology, are vital for the achievement of development goals and that international support can help developing countries to benefit from technological advancements and enhance their productive capacity, and in this regard reaffirms the commitment to promoting and facilitating, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies, including environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, for developing countries;

6. *Encourages* existing arrangements and the further promotion of regional, subregional and interregional joint research and development projects by, where feasible, mobilizing existing scientific and research and development resources and by networking sophisticated scientific facilities and research equipment;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to provide a forum to address within its mandate the special needs of developing countries in areas such as agriculture, rural development, information and communications technology and environmental management;

8. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with relevant partners, to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in identifying the measures that are needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies in their national development strategies;

[*] A/C.2/56/7, annex.

9. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant organizations to assist developing countries in their efforts to integrate science, technology and innovation policies in national development strategies;

10. *Urges* the international community to continue to work towards facilitating an adequate diffusion of scientific and technical knowledge and transfer of, access to and acquisition of technology for developing countries;

11. *Underscores* that the transfer of technology to developing countries shall be provided under fair and affordable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms;

12. *Calls for* continued collaboration between United Nations entities and other international organizations in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,[1] with a view to putting the potential of information and communications technology at the service of development through policy research on the digital divide and on new challenges of the information society, as well as technical assistance activities involving multi-stakeholder partnerships;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and recommendations for future follow-up.

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General Assembly

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5 November 2007

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 56 (c)
Globalization and interdependence: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/205 of 22 December 1999, 56/186 of 21 December 2001 and 57/244 of 20 December 2002, and recalling also its resolutions 58/205 of 23 December 2003, 59/242 of 22 December 2004, 60/207 of 22 December 2005 and 61/209 of 20 December 2006,

Welcoming the entry into force on 14 December 2005 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[1]

Welcoming also the convening of the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in Jordan, from 10 to 14 December 2006, and stressing the need for States parties to take steps to implement the outcome of that Conference,

Recognizing that fighting corruption at all levels is a priority and that corruption is a serious barrier to effective resource mobilization and allocation and diverts resources away from activities that are vital for poverty eradication, the fight against hunger, and economic and sustainable development,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 58/4, annex.

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Emphasizing the need for solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and the need to improve the efficiency, transparency and accountability of domestic administration and public spending and the rule of law, to ensure full respect for human rights, including the right to development, and to eradicate corruption and build sound economic and social institutions,

Recognizing the concern about the transfer and/or transaction of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption, and stressing the need to address this concern consistent with the principles of chapter V of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,

Concerned about the links between corruption in all its forms, including bribery, corruption-related money-laundering and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, and other forms of crime, in particular organized crime and economic crime,

Noting the particular concern of developing countries regarding the return of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption to the countries from which they originated, consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular chapter V, in view of the importance that such assets can have to their sustainable development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Condemns* corruption in all its forms, including bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of assets of illicit origin;

3. *Expresses concern* about the magnitude of corruption at all levels, including the scale of the transfer of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption and, in this regard, calls upon Member States to work for the prompt return of such assets through asset recovery consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[1] particularly chapter V;

4. *Urges* all Member States and competent regional economic integration organizations, within the limits of their competence, to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption as a matter of priority, and calls upon all States parties to the Convention to fully implement the Convention as soon as possible;

5. *Encourages* Member States to support the various initiatives adopted at the first Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption with a view to enhancing the capacity of States to implement the Convention, particularly in such areas as asset recovery and the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

6. *Welcomes* the efforts of Member States that have enacted laws and taken other positive measures in the fight against corruption in all its forms including, inter alia, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and in this regard encourages Member States that have not yet done so to enact such laws and to implement effective measures at the national level and, in accordance with domestic law and policies, at the local level, to prevent and combat corruption;

[2] A/62/116.

7. *Urges* all Member States, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, to abide by the principles of proper management of public affairs and public property, fairness, responsibility and equality before the law and the need to safeguard integrity and to foster a culture of transparency, accountability and rejection of corruption;

8. *Calls for* further international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of national, subregional and regional efforts to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, as well as for asset recovery consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, particularly chapter V;

9. *Reiterates its request* to the international community to provide, inter alia, technical assistance to support national efforts to strengthen human and institutional capacity aimed at preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin as well as for asset recovery consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, particularly chapter V, and to support national efforts in formulating strategies for mainstreaming and promoting transparency and integrity in both the public and private sectors;

10. *Calls* upon the private sector, at both the international and the national levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, to remain fully engaged in the fight against corruption, welcomes the agreement to add anti-corruption as the tenth principle of the Global Compact, and emphasizes the need for all relevant stakeholders, including within the United Nations system, as appropriate, to continue to promote corporate responsibility and accountability;

11. *Takes note* of the generous offer of the Government of Indonesia to host the second session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption at Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia, from 28 January to 1 February 2008;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of previous resolutions that would further elaborate on the magnitude of corruption at all levels and on any scale, and on the scale of transfer of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption and such transfers on economic growth and sustainable development taking into account the outcome of, and also transmitting the report on, the second session of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", the sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption".

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General Assembly

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 51
Information and communication technologies for development

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Information and communication technologies for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/183 of 21 December 2001, 57/238 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 59/220 of 22 December 2004 and 60/252 of 27 March 2006,

Recalling also the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society at its first phase, held at Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003,[1] as endorsed by the General Assembly,[2] and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the Summit at its second phase, held at Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005,[3] and endorsed by the General Assembly,[4]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[5]

1. *Reaffirms* the strong development orientation of the outcomes of both the Geneva and the Tunis phases of the Summit, and urges their full implementation;

2. *Reaffirms also* its request to the Economic and Social Council to oversee the system-wide follow-up of the Geneva and Tunis outcomes of the Summit;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of implementation of the Summit outcomes, including recommendations on the follow-up process, for consideration by the Council at its substantive session of 2008.

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

[2] See resolution 59/220.

[3] See A/60/687.

[4] See resolution 60/252.

[5] See resolution 60/1.

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Sixty-second session

Second Committee

Agenda item 57 (b)

Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/201 of 23 December 2003, 60/208 of 22 December 2005 and 61/212 of 20 December 2006,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recalling further the Asunción Platform for the Doha Development Round,[3] and the Ulaanbaatar Declaration adopted at the Meeting of Trade Ministers of Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Ulaanbaatar on 28 and 29 August 2007,[4]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are Members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] A/60/308, annex.

[4] A/C.2/62/9, annex.

07-58934 (E) 091107

Recalling resolution 63/5 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific of 23 May 2007,[5]

Recalling also the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2007 of the Economic and Social Council, adopted on 10 July 2007,[6]

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks continue to impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of landlocked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their overall growth and socio-economic development,

Recognizing also that cooperation between transit countries and landlocked developing countries results in better transit transport systems,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action;[7]

2. *Also takes note* of the outcome documents of the Thematic Meeting on Transit Transport Infrastructure Development, held in Ouagadougou from 18 to 20 June 2007,[8] and of the Thematic Meeting on International Trade and Trade Facilitation, held in Ulaanbaatar on 30 and 31 August 2007;[9]

3. *Reaffirms* the right of access of landlocked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit countries by all means of transport, in accordance with the applicable rules of international law;

4. *Also reaffirms* that transit countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked countries in no way infringe their legitimate interests;

5. *Urges* donor countries and multilateral and regional financial and development institutions, in particular the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, to provide landlocked and transit developing countries with appropriate technical and financial assistance in the form of grants or concessionary loans for the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action,[10] in particular for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes and improved communications, to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes, and to also provide technical assistance, on a priority basis, in trade facilitation;

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[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 19* (E/2007/39), chap. IV, sect. A.

[6] See A/62/3, chap. III, sect. C, para. 90. The entire report of the Economic and Social Council for 2007 will be issued in final form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/62/3/Rev.1).

[7] A/62/226.

[8] See A/62/256.

[9] See A/C.2/62/4.

[10] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.

6. *Emphasizes* that the development of transit transport facilities and services should be integrated into the overall economic development strategies of the landlocked and transit developing countries and that donor countries should consequently take into account the requirements for the long-term restructuring of the economies of the landlocked developing countries;

7. *Also emphasizes* that South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation with the involvement of donors should be strengthened, as well as cooperation among subregional and regional organizations;

8. *Decides* to hold two days of high-level plenary meetings devoted to the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries during the sixty-third session of the General Assembly in New York on 2 and 3 October 2008, to be chaired by the President of the Assembly, with the finalization of the organizational details of the midterm review meeting to be carried out in consultation with the President of the Assembly;

9. *Stresses* that the midterm review should provide the international community with an opportunity to make the assessment of the progress made, lessons learned and constraints encountered in the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and agree on what needs to be done to further galvanize global partnerships to assist landlocked developing countries in ensuring their effective participation in international trade and the world economy;

10. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to convene consultations during the sixty-second session of the Assembly to facilitate the preparation of a final outcome document for the midterm review;

11. *Requests* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, in close consultation with the relevant United Nations system organizations, to prepare a draft outline of the outcome document of the midterm review so as to facilitate the intergovernmental consultations, taking into account:

(a) The outcome of the Thematic Meeting on Transit Transport Infrastructure Development;

(b) The outcome of the Thematic Meeting on International Trade and Trade Facilitation;

(c) The outcomes of the regional review meetings;

(d) The reports of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

12. *Requests* the Office of the High Representative, in accordance with the mandate given by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/227 of 24 December 2001 and in the Almaty Programme of Action, to coordinate the preparatory process and also requests that United Nations system organizations, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the regional commissions, and relevant international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, provide necessary support and substantive inputs to the review process; and, in this regard, takes note of the

organizational framework for the midterm review prepared by the Office of the High Representative in cooperation with the main stakeholders;

13. *Calls upon* donor countries and the international financial and development institutions to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General to support the activities related to the follow-up to the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the progress made, lessons learned and constraints encountered in the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and to include recommendations for the way forward;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the item entitled "Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation".

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 58 (a)
Eradication of poverty and other development issues: implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Proclamation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/196 of 22 December 1992, 48/183 of 21 December 1993, 50/107 of 20 December 1995, 56/207 of 21 December 2001, 57/265 and 57/266 of 20 December 2002, 58/222 of 23 December 2003, 59/247 of 22 December 2004, 60/209 of 22 December 2005 and 61/213 of 20 Decen. 2006,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by Heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit,[1] and their commitment to eradicate extreme poverty and to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recalling its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling also its resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

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Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[7] as well as the outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

5. *Reiterates* that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries;

6. *Urges* all Member States, the international community, including the United Nations system, and all other actors to continue to pursue the objective of the eradication of poverty in developing countries, in particular in the least developed countries;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to pursue seriously the objective of poverty eradication and to scale up the support to the efforts of middle income countries during the Second United Nations Decade regardless of their level of development, since those countries still face significant challenges in the area of poverty eradication;

8. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting international cooperation for development, critical for the eradication of poverty;

9. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring, at the intergovernmental and inter-agency levels, coherent, comprehensive and integrated activities for the eradication of poverty in accordance with the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

10. *Calls upon* donor countries to continue to give priority to the eradication of poverty in their assistance programmes and budgets, on either a bilateral or a multilateral basis;

11. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen efforts to eradicate the scourges of poverty and hunger and to make that goal the central priority of national development strategies and international development cooperation;

12. *Recognizes* that sustained economic growth is essential for eradicating poverty and hunger, in particular in developing countries, and underlines that national efforts in this regard should be complemented by an enabling international environment;

13. *Recognizes* that, for developing countries to reach the targets set in the context of national development strategies for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the goal on the eradication of poverty, and for such poverty eradication strategies to be effective, it is imperative that developing countries be integrated into the world economy and share equitably in the benefits of globalization;

14. *Reaffirms* the commitment to broaden and strengthen the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and stresses the need to continue efforts to reform the international financial architecture, including expeditiously concluding, in a time-bound manner,

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[7] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

the issue of enhanced voting power of developing countries in the Bretton Woods institutions;

15. *Recognizes* the importance of official development assistance as a major source of financing development for developing countries, and urges developed countries to fulfil the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance;

16. *Calls upon* the developed countries, by means of intensified and effective cooperation with developing countries, to promote capacity-building and facilitate access to and transfer of technologies and corresponding knowledge, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, as well as the special needs of developing countries;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report containing comprehensive recommendations and a plan of action to make the Second Decade effective;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)"